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EXAMINER

TRAN, DOUGLAS Q

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2624

DATE MAILED: 01/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/450,412

Applicant(s)

ISOGUCHI ET AL.

Examiner

Douglas Q. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 November 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### *Specification*

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.
3. Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: it depends on claim 1. Claim 3 should depend on claim 2 because the limitation of “ the input device” is repeated from “an input device” in line 2 of claim 2. Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1- 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Takahashi (US Patent No. 6,504,960 B2) and Aoyagi et al. (US Patent No. 5,982,999).

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As to claim 1, Takahashi teaches a print producing system (fig. 5) to produce a print based on image data (from 72 to 75 in fig. 6) and print producing information (from 31 to 36 in fig. 7) which are transmitted (col. 9, lines 61-63), comprising:

a memory (i.e., a data storage 55 in fig. 5) to store the image data (from 72 to 75 in fig. 6 and column of the file name in fig. 7) and the print producing information (i.e., the print format is described from 31 to 36 in fig. 7) together with identification information (i.e., a print data file 71 in the data storage 55 in fig. 6 and fig. 7);

( It is noted that there are two following cases to specify the identification information:

1) in case for a group of the image data, each image data and each print format data are managed on a same memory medium of the data storage section 55 “col. 5, lines 17-19 and col. 12, lines 9-13”, these above data being together with other image data and other print format data are collectively managed by the print data file 71 in figures 6 and 7 and “col. 8, lines 18-26”. Thus, the print data file 71 would be considered as the identification information for a group of the image data and a group of the print format data “col. 7, lines 19-20”; and

2) in case for each image data, the figure 6 shows that the storage section 55 stores a file name of AUT\_001.JPG contains an image data 1, and the figure 7 shows that a file name of AUT\_001.JPG contains a print format data (i.e., from 31 to 36) in the same row with the file name. Each image data and the print format data for each image data are together with the file name. Thus, the file name of AUT\_0001.JPG would be considered as the identification information for the image data 1 and the print format information of that image);

a controller (i.e., image process means that includes print data analyzer 61, layout section 62 and image processor 63 in col. 9, lines 12-14 and fig. 5) to read various information

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corresponding to the identification information from the memory when the image data and the print producing information are transmitted together with the identification information (it is noted that image process means includes print data analyzer 61, layout section 62 and image processor 63 “col. 9, lines 12-14”. The print data analyzer 61 of the image process means reads and analyzes various data in the print data file 71 in the data storage section 55 “col. 9, lines 61-66 and col. 7, lines 25-26” when issuing an image data request signal “col. 10, lines 22-29”. The print data file 71, which includes the image data and the print format data, is described in figure 7);

a printer (i.e., a printer 22 including the image processor and the printer engine 64 in fig. 5) to produce a print based on the image data and the print producing information by utilizing various information read by the controller (it is noted that after the print data analyzer of the image process means reads and analyzes various information from the print data file 71, the image data is analyzed based on the print format and the image data is processed and generated into the print data “ from step 3 to step 5 in fig. 9”. The print data is printable by the printer engine and the printer engine executes the printing operation “col. 10, lines 32-34”. Thus, the printer engine produces a print based on the print data that is generated based on the image data and print format data).

(It is also noted that Takahashi further teaches the print-format confirming mode, which would be considered as the relevant information, allows a user to confirm “or correct” the print format from the print data file 71 on the display means of the digital camera “col. 12, lines 64-67” or the personal computer “col. 7, lines 47-49” after setting or designation of the print format “col. 13, lines 1-7”).

However, Takahashi does not explicitly teach his controller to read the relevant information corresponding to the identification information in order for the printer to produce a print by utilizing the relevant information.

Aoyagi, in the same field of endeavor, teaches the relevant information (i.e., the BCMY color that is edited or modified from the color of original image data in step of S505 in fig. 5) is stored into the memory (the edited BCMY data is written into the memory “403 in figure 4”, in step of S507 and col. 11, lines 33-36) and is read out from the memory (step of S508) by the controller (the memory board 102 would be considered as a controller to control for reading out the BCKY data from the memory, col. 12, lines 4-6); and the printer (i.e., the printer “1802 in fig. 18” or the copying machine “101 in fig. 18”) produces a print by utilizing the relevant information (i.e., edited BCMY data) corresponding to the image data and print setting (col. 12, lines 5-8).

(It is noted that the image editor 206 of the computer 100 “in fig. 18”, which can receive image data from either the digital camera 1800 or the reader of the copier 101 or any devices from the communication line 1801 “col. 59-67”. The broad term of “the image data” from the teaching of Aoyagi which would be considered as the identification information or be contained in the transferred file to the computer 100. The editor modifies the color “i.e., RGB” from the original image data within the document into “BCMY” color. The printing setting screen “fig. 9” from the computer allows the user to set the plurality of different modes for printing. The screen allows the user to set the picture mode for finely printing a picture “col. 11, lines 12-13”. In the output mode, the user can select full color “or two colors or no color” which outputs in CMYK full color mode. Therefore, the selected-modes information including the CMYK-color-mode

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information after set by the user would be considered as the relevant information. This relevant information “i.e., the edited BCMY data “ is stored in the memory 403 “step S507 in fig. 5 and col. 11, lines 33-36”. The section 405 in the memory board 102, which would be considered as the controller, controls for reading out the BCMY color data “step S508 in fig. 5 and col. 12, lines 4-6” for printing the color image “step S509 in fig. 5) by the copy machine, the edited BCMY color data is used by the copy machine corresponding to the image data and the specified print position “i.e., print producing information” “col. 12, lines 5-8”).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the controller of Takahashi to read the relevant information corresponding to the identification information as taught by Aoyagi so that the printer 22 of Takahashi produces a print by utilizing the relevant information. The suggestion for modifying the printing system of Takahashi can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Aoyagi because of the following reasons: 1) since their inventions both relate to printing systems, the systems would share cumulative features and the modified system of Takahashi would be additive in nature; 2) the modified printing system of Takahashi would be desirable to provide an improved printing system that has increased functionalities for editing the original image data from the output devices so that the printer produces a print by utilizing the modified information corresponding to the print data file; 3) the modified printing system of Takahashi would be desirable to provide an improved printing system that has increased functionalities by allowing the user or operator to check and modify the print job at the editor before deciding to print the modified print job; 4) the final print data, which is subjected to the printer, would be more high quality to the modified printing system of Takahashi when the

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original image data is modified at the editor; 5) the modified controller of Takahashi would improve the adaptability of the print system to control for not only reading the image data and the print information but also reading the modified information corresponding to the print data file.

As to claim 2, Takahashi teaches a print producing system (fig. 5) comprising:

an input device (i.e., a digital camera 21 in fig. 5) to input image data (from 72 to 75 in fig. 6) and identification information (i.e., a print data file 71 in fig. 6) (it is noted that the digital camera to generate image data “col. 7, lines 1-5”, and the print data file 71, which would be considered as the identification information, is generated after the generated image data is transmitted to the storage unit 55 “figure 6 and col. 13-15 and 19-20”);

( It is noted that there are two following cases to specify the identification information:

1) in case for a group of image data, each image data are managed on a same memory medium of the data storage section 55 “col. 5, lines 17-19 and col. 12, lines 9-13”, these above data being together with other image data are collectively managed by the print data file 71 in figures 6 and 7 and “col. 8, lines 18-26”. Thus, the print data file 71 would be considered as the identification information for a group of the image data “figure 6 and col. 7, lines 19-20”; and

2) in case for each image data, the figure 6 shows that the storage section 55 stores a file name of AUT\_001.JPG contains an image data 1. Thus, the file name of AUT\_0001.JPG would be considered as the identification information for the image data 1).

a memory (i.e., the data storage 55 in fig. 5) to store the identification information regarding the image data (it is noted that the print data file 71, which would be considered as the



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identification information, is stored together with the image data “figure 6 and col. 13-15 and 19-20”).

a controller (i.e., image process means that includes print data analyzer 61, layout section 62 and image processor 63 in col. 9, lines 12-14 and fig. 5) to read various information corresponding to the identification information inputted by the input device and stored in the memory (it is noted that image process means includes print data analyzer 61, layout section 62 and image processor 63 “col. 9, lines 12-14”. The print data analyzer 61 of the image process means reads and analyzes various data in the print data file 71 in the data storage section 55 “col. 9, lines 61-66” after issuing an image data request signal “col. 10, lines 22-29”. The print data file 71, which includes the image data, is described in figure 6);

a printer (i.e., a printer 22 including the image processor and the printer engine 64 in fig. 5) to produce a print based on the image data by reading from the controller (it is noted that after the print data analyzer of the image process means reads the print data file 71, the image data is analyzed based on the print format and the image data is processed and generated into the print data “from step 3 to step 5 in fig. 9”. The print data is printable by the printer engine and the printer engine executes the printing operation “col. 10, lines 32-34”. Thus, the printer engine produces a print based on the print data that is generated based on the image data and print format data).

However, Takahashi does not explicitly teach his controller to read the relevant information corresponding to the identification information in order for the printer to produce a print by utilizing the relevant information.

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Aoyagi, in the same field of endeavor, teaches the relevant information (i.e., the BCMY color that is edited or modified from the color of original image data in step of S505 in fig. 5) is stored into the memory (the edited BCMY data is written into the memory “403 in figure 4”, in step of S507 and col. 11, lines 33-36) and is read out from the memory (step of S508) by the controller (the memory board 102 would be considered as the controller to control for reading out the BCMY data from the memory, col. 12, lines 4-6); and the printer (i.e., the printer “1802 in fig. 18” or the copying machine “101 in fig. 18”) produces a print by utilizing the relevant information (i.e., edited BCMY data) corresponding to the image data and print setting (col. 12, lines 5-8).

(It is noted that the image editor 206 of the computer 100 “in fig. 18”, which can receive the image data from either the digital camera 1800 or the reader of the copier 101 or any devices from the communication line 1801, would modify the color “i.e., RGB” from the original image data within the document into “BCMY” color. The printing setting screen “fig. 9” from the computer allows the user to set the plurality of different modes for printing. The screen allows the user to set the picture mode for finely printing a picture “col. 11, lines 12-13”. In the output mode, the user can select full color “or two colors or no color” which outputs in CMYK full color mode. Therefore, the selected-modes information including the CMYK-color-mode information after set by the user would be considered as the relevant information. This relevant information “i.e., the edited BCMY data “ is stored in the memory 403 “step S507 in fig. 5 and col. 11, lines 33-36”. The section 405 in the memory board 102, which would be considered as the controller, controls for reading out the BCMY color data “step S508 in fig. 5 and col. 12, lines 4-6” for printing the color image “step S509 in fig. 5) by the copy machine, the edited

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BCMY color data is used by the copy machine corresponding to the image data and the specified print position “i.e., print producing information” “col. 12, lines 5-8”).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the controller of Takahashi to read the relevant information corresponding to the identification information as taught by Aoyagi so that the printer 22 of Takahashi produces a print by utilizing the relevant information. The suggestion for modifying the printing system of Takahashi can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Aoyagi because of the following reasons: 1) since their inventions both relate to printing systems, the systems would share cumulative features and the modified system of Takahashi would be additive in nature; 2) the modified printing system of Takahashi would be desirable to provide an improved printing system that has increased functionalities for editing the original image data from the output devices so that the printer produces a print by utilizing the modified information corresponding to the print data file; 3) the modified printing system of Takahashi would be desirable to provide an improved printing system that has increased functionalities by allowing the user or operator to check and modify the print job at the editor before deciding to print the modified print job; 4) the final print data, which is subjected to the printer, would be more high quality to the modified printing system of Takahashi when the original image data is modified at the editor; 5) the modified controller of Takahashi would improve the adaptability of the print system to control for not only reading the image data and the print information but also reading the modified information corresponding to the print data file.

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As to claim 3, Takahashi and Aoyagi disclose every feature discussed in claim 2, and Takahashi further teaches that an input device (i.e., a digital camera 21 in fig. 5) to input print product information (it is noted that the input device either a digital camera or the computer “col. 6, lines 45-46 and col. 7, lines 47-50” for setting the printing data by the print data setting mode “col. 7, lines 15-18”), and a printer (i.e., a printer 22 including the image processor and the printer engine 64 in fig. 5) to produce a print based on the image data and the print producing information (it is noted that after the print data analyzer of the image process means reads the print data file 71, the image data is analyzed based on the print format and the image data is processed and generated into the print data “from step 3 to step 5 in fig. 9”. The print data is printable by the printer engine and the printer engine executes the printing operation “col. 10, lines 32-34”. Thus, the printer engine produces a print based on the print data that is generated based on the image data and print format data).

However, Takahashi does not teach his printer 22 produces a print by utilizing the relevant information regarding the image data and the print producing information.

Aoyagi, in the same field of endeavor, teaches the relevant information (i.e., the BCMY color that is edited or modified from the color of original image data in step of S505 in fig. 5; the edited color data is stored into the memory “403 in figure 4”), and the printer (i.e., the printer “1802 in fig. 18” or the copying machine “101 in fig. 18”) produces a print by utilizing the relevant information (i.e., edited BCMY data) corresponding to the image data and the print setting (col. 12, lines 5-8).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer 22 of Takahashi produces a print by utilizing the

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relevant information corresponding to the image data and the print information as taught by Aoyagi. The suggestion for modifying the printing system of Takahashi can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Aoyagi because of the following reasons: 1) since their inventions both relate to printing systems, the systems would share cumulative features and the modified system of Takahashi would be additive in nature; 2) the modified printing system of Takahashi would be desirable to provide an improved printing system that has increased functionalities for editing the original image data from the output devices so that the printer produces a print by utilizing the modified information corresponding to the print data file; 3) the modified printing system of Takahashi would be desirable to provide an improved printing system that has increased functionalities by allowing the user or operator to check and modify the print job at the editor before deciding to print the modified print job; 4) the final print data, which is subjected to the printer, would be more high quality to the modified printing system of Takahashi when the original image data is modified at the editor.

As to claim 4, Takahashi teaches a print producing system (fig. 5) comprising:

a memory (i.e., data storage 55 in fig. 5) to correlate identification information (i.e., print data file 71 in the data storage 55 in fig. 6 and fig. 7) with information regarding image data (from 72 to 75 in fig. 6 and column of the file name in fig. 7) and to store the identification information and the information both correlated with each other (figures 6 and 7 show the print data file 71 and information such as image data or the like both correlated with each other in the data storage 55);

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an input device (i.e., a digital camera 21 in fig. 5) to input print product information (it is noted that the input device either a digital camera or the computer “col. 6, lines 45-46 and col. 7, lines 47-50” for setting the printing data by the print data setting mode “col. 7, lines 15-18”);

a controller (i.e., image process means that includes print data analyzer 61, layout section 62 and image processor 63 in col. 9, lines 12-14 and fig. 5) to read various information based on the identification information from the memory when the input device inputs the identification information (it is noted that image process means includes print data analyzer 61, layout section 62 and image processor 63 “col. 9, lines 12-14”. The print data analyzer 61 of the image process means reads and analyzes various data from the print data file 71 in the data storage section 55 “col. 9, lines 61-66” when the print format file 71, which is generated by the camera and completed stored in the memory, is transmitted to the analyzer 61 of the image process means “col. 7, lines 15-20 and col. 10, lines 23-29”. The print data file 71, which includes the image data and the print format data, is described in figure 7);

( It is noted that there are two following cases to specify the identification information:

1) in case for a group of image data, each image data and each print format data are managed on a same memory medium of the data storage section 55 “col. 5, lines 17-19 and col. 12, lines 9-13”, these above data being together with other image data and other print format data are collectively managed by the print data file 71 in figures 6 and 7 and “col. 8, lines 18-26”. Thus, the print data file 71 would be considered as the identification information for a group of the image data and a group of the print format data “col. 7, lines 19-20”; and

2) in case for each image data, the figure 6 shows that the storage section 55 stores a file name of AUT\_001.JPG contains an image data 1, and the figure 7 shows that a file name of

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AUT\_001.JPG contains a print format data (i.e., from 31 to 36) in the same row with the file name. Each image data and the print format data for each image data are together with the file name. Thus, the file name of AUT\_0001.JPG would be considered as the identification information for the image data 1 and the print format information of that image).

a printer (i.e., a printer 22 including the image processor and the printer engine 64 in fig. 5) to produce a print based on the image data and the print producing information by reading from the controller (it is noted that after the print data analyzer of the image process means reads the print data file 71, the image data is analyzed based on the print format and the image data is processed and generated into the print data “from step 3 to step 5 in fig. 9”. The print data is printable by the printer engine and the printer engine executes the printing operation “col. 10, lines 32-34”. Thus, the printer engine produces a print based on the print data that is generated based on the image data and print format data).

However, Takahashi does not explicitly teach his controller to read the relevant information corresponding to the identification information in order for the printer to produce a print by utilizing the relevant information.

Aoyagi, in the same field of endeavor, teaches the relevant information (i.e., the BCMY color that is edited or modified from the color of original image data in step of S505 in fig. 5) is stored into the memory (the edited BCMY data is written into the memory “403 in figure 4”, in step of S507 and col. 11, lines 33-36) and is read out from the memory (step of S508) by the controller (the memory board 102 would be considered as a controller to control for reading out the BCKY data from the memory, col. 12, lines 4-6); and the printer (i.e., the printer “1802 in fig. 18” or the copying machine “101 in fig. 18”) produces a print by utilizing the relevant

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information (i.e., edited BCMY data) corresponding to the image data and print setting (col. 12, lines 5-8).

(It is noted that the image editor 206 of the computer 100 “in fig. 18”, which can receive image data from either the digital camera 1800 or the reader of the copier 101 or any devices from the communication line 1801 “col. 59-67”. The broad term of “the image data” from the teaching of Aoyagi which would be considered as the identification information or which would be contained in the transferred file to the computer 100. The editor modifies the color “i.e., RGB” from the original image data within the document into “BCMY” color. The printing setting screen “fig. 9” from the computer allows a user to set the plurality of different modes for printing. The screen allows the user to set the picture mode for finely printing a picture “col. 11, lines 12-13”. In the output mode, the user can select full color “or two colors or no color” which outputs in CMYK full color mode. Therefore, the selected-modes information including the CMYK-color-mode information after set by the user would be considered as the relevant information. This relevant information “i.e., the edited BCMY data “ is stored in the memory 403 “step S507 in fig. 5 and col. 11, lines 33-36”. The section 405 in the memory board 102, which would be considered as the controller, controls for reading out the BCMY color data “step S508 in fig. 5 and col. 12, lines 4-6” for printing the color image “step S509 in fig. 5) by the copy machine, the edited BCMY color data is used by the copy machine corresponding to the image data and the specified print position “i.e., print producing information” “col. 12, lines 5-8”).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the controller of Takahashi to read the relevant information



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corresponding to the identification information as taught by Aoyagi so that the printer 22 of Takahashi produces a print by utilizing the relevant information. The suggestion for modifying the printing system of Takahashi can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Aoyagi because of the following reasons: 1) since their inventions both relate to printing systems, the systems would share cumulative features and the modified system of Takahashi would be additive in nature; 2) the modified printing system of Takahashi would be desirable to provide an improved printing system that has increased functionalities for editing the original image data from the output devices so that the printer produces a print by utilizing the modified information corresponding to the print data file; 3) the modified printing system of Takahashi would be desirable to provide an improved printing system that has increased functionalities by allowing the user or operator to check and modify the print job at the editor before deciding to print the modified print job; 4) the final print data, which is subjected to the printer, would be more high quality to the modified printing system of Takahashi when the original image data is modified at the editor; 5) the modified controller of Takahashi would improve the adaptability of the print system to control for not only reading the image data and the print information but also reading the modified information corresponding to the print data file.

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***Examiner's Remarks***

Meshinsky et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,889,896) discloses a plurality of node index records are created in a database containing stored scanned image data and related index files.

Shimizu et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,393,164) discloses the editing station is set to the command mode, and the editing station control unit supplies the command to the image processing unit according to the entered file number.

***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Douglas Q. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-4857 or E-mail address is Douglas.tran@uspto.gov.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Douglas Q. Tran  
Jan. 10, 2003

